

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 20.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1897.

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Large assortment always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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We are showing a very nice variety of Stamp-hold Decorations...

In all the new doilies, centre pieces, tray cloths, side-board scarfs, table covers, linen bags, also embroidery silk and wash silks in Corticelli for the working of the same. All at eastern prices. Call and see our range! Just the thing for Xmas presents. Also art draperies, Japanese crepons, sofa pillow coverings—a good variety to choose from. Something new in Table Covers: We have just received some choice designs in tapestry table covers with the new colorings. Price from \$1.25 to \$4.50.

GET A FUR COAT BEFORE THEY ARE ALL PICKED OVER.

Choice Apples by the Box.

Take a look over the above lines and get prices.

Robinson & Hamilton.

N.B.—Thursday, Nov. 25th, being Thanksgiving, store will not be open.

Lumber: Yard

....AND....

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All who want to help build up a home manufacturing industry should buy their storm windows and doors from us. We make them cheaper and better than those that are shipped in and put the money for the making in circulation here instead of elsewhere. Don't forget this but buy from us anything you want for house or carriage building.

Boards \$16 per M and Upwards.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

Klondike Road and N.W.M.P. Resolutions Adopted—Justices of the Peace—Controverted Elections, Etc.—Summary of Proceedings.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

The House went again into committee on Mr. Timms' resolution urging immediate opening of a road from the Territories into the Yukon. The resolution as finally amended and adopted is as follows:

"That whereas the farmers, ranchers, manufacturers and merchants of the Dominion of Canada are losing almost the entire present trade of the gold fields in the Yukon and adjacent districts for the want of an overland all-Canadian route to that part of the North-West Territories;

"And whereas until an all-Canadian overland route suitable for wagons (and telegraph line) is opened from east of the Rocky Mountains this same state of affairs will continue to a greater or less degree;

"And whereas it has been demonstrated that an easy and cheaply built route is available via Edmonton, Peace River and on to Pelly Banks, a total distance of about 1,100 miles, through a mineral belt, pronounced by authorities to be very rich in minerals, and which would open up for settlement a fine agricultural and ranching district;

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the above mentioned route should be opened by the Dominion Government with the least possible delay."

It was then resolved to present addresses to the Lieut. Governor asking him to transmit the Yukon route resolution and the N.W.M.P. resolution passed the previous day, to the Governor General in Council.

In committee on the Treasury and Audit Bill, Mr. Mowat wanted to insert a special proviso to enforce the Executive to present the Public Accounts up to date at the last session of this Legislature. Mr. Haultain thought the proposition extraordinary and objected to closing the accounts and upsetting the business of the House in the middle of the year. If Members desired information of any particular expenditure they could always move for a Return. He could promise any reasonable information and thought the Members would agree that he had always been forthright in giving that. Mr. Mowat withdrew his motion.

Upon the audit clauses Mr. Clinkskill contended that the auditor should keep a voucher for his own protection. Mr. Haultain contended that the Audit office was not supposed to be an office of record, and to keep a third voucher there would only be stacking up useless paper for which a vault room would have to be provided. It was necessary for the departments which initiated the expenditure to preserve the vouchers. They were there if the Auditor wanted them.

A clause of the Treasury Bill provided that cheques should in no event issue to Members of the Assembly except for their indemnity.

On Mr. Haultain's motion the clause was struck out. He said he had intended in drafting the Bill to accomplish an "Independence of Parliament" provision, which unfortunately the House did not have power to pass directly. That was to say, they could not define the qualifications of Members, and only by the extreme method of expulsion in flagrant cases could the House exercise any jurisdiction as regards Members. He saw, however, that this indirect way of getting around the point was not quite convenient or complete, but he would say on behalf of the Government that it was intended to be very strict in this matter. If a Government might buy goods from a Member there was danger of "support" getting involved with the goods. There might be very exceptional cases where none but a Member had something which the Government had to get or be put to loss, but he thought these cases would be unusual, and he would promise as far as that Government was concerned that they would be extremely unusual.

Mr. Mowat moved and Mr. Brown seconded a motion for a return showing the notices calling for tenders, and a list of the names and amounts of the successful tenderers, for several items of public printing.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12.

Mr. Mowat moved and Mr. Brown seconded a motion for a return showing the notices calling for tenders, and a list of the names and amounts of the successful tenderers, for several items of public printing.

Mr. Agnew (Prince Albert West) said he found by the return respecting well-bored that two machines were charged to his district. Only one could be found in the district.

Mr. Ross said the Government was aware of this fact. Prince Albert West was charged with one borer in 1895 and one in 1897. He had tried to locate the error, for he thought it must be an error, but so far had failed to do so. The files showed that the borers had been received, the vouchers showed that they had been paid, and sent to Prince Albert. He asked that Mr. Agnew defer his question.

Mr. Haultain moved second reading of a Bill relating to Liquor Licenses. He said it had been found necessary to re-draft certain sections of the existing Ordinances and to recast to a very large extent, so as to make them more workable and bring them into conformity with the general principle of their Ordinances. In reference to protests it was proposed that the commissioner should fix a special day for hearing them, instead of as now, determining upon them at their meeting, or at some future day to which the meeting was adjourned. The most important change the Bill proposed was in regard to interdictions. Under the present law there were two ways of interdicting a person. There was an interdiction by the inspector at the request of some person closely connected with the party to be interdicted. The Bill did not interfere with that. The other mode of interdiction was by any persons proceeding before two justices of the peace and obtaining the interdiction of a person. The Bill proposed that the proceedings should be before one justice only, as was the general rule in their Ordinances. Further, instead of being able to get an interdiction on the mere indication of a mere individual, as now, with the person to be interdicted not knowing anything about the matter, it would in future be necessary to be made in exactly the same manner as under the summary conviction part of the criminal code. It was only reasonable for a man to appear before the justice in such cases to hear the evidence, and have his say on his side of the question. Beyond this the Bill amended the existing law as regards penalties and prosecutions and made the proceedings uniform with their general procedure. An attempt was made in recent license legislation to provide for ordinary cases and cases of appeal. On account of certain features in the present law very often an appeal succeeded when the conviction should have been sustained, and a change would be made in this respect by conforming more to the procedure of the criminal code. It was better to have a well defined scheme such as the summary convictions procedure of the criminal code, and it was proposed to go on those lines.

On motion by Messrs. Dill and Eskin the debate was adjourned to allow Members time to look over the Bill.

A Bill respecting Controverted Elections was read a second time. It gives the right to petition against the return of a candidate, and provides the procedure to be followed. The petitioner's deposit is fixed at \$500.

MONDAY, NOV. 15.

The Bill (Mr. Ross) respecting the Department of Public Works was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Haultain moved second reading of a Bill respecting Justices of the Peace. He said that by the recent changes in the Federal Act the Assembly has now control of legislation affecting magistrates, and the Executive Council will have the responsibility of appointing them. The present Federal Act governing the appointments provides a property qualification of \$300. That was not a large amount, but even that amount had been found to interfere with procuring suitable men for the appointments, especially in some districts where settlers had not secured titles of their lands. It seemed to be the general opinion that this qualification was not necessary, and it was not provided in the Bill. The Bill provided for all the preliminaries and the ordinary routine business in magistrates' courts, and there were general provisions respecting proceedings before Justices of the Peace, which would be a direction for the magistrates, who would know where to look for direction, and could learn from the law how to proceed. These provisions were laid down in the Criminal Code of Canada regarding procedure as to summary convictions, and were very full and complete, and they took the place of elaborate rules which might otherwise be necessarily adopted.

In the past few years it had frequently been brought to his attention—

although the matter was not then in the Assembly's jurisdiction at all—that some very scandalous proceedings were going on in magistrates' courts in the Territories. As one gentleman had described it, "When a man wished to proceed in some way against his neighbor, he laid complaint before a Justice whom he conceived to be 'his magistrate'; then when the day of trial came the defendant would appear with another Justice as 'his magistrate'."

A difficulty would at once arise as to which magistrate would try the case, and scenes would ensue, to the great scandal of the system and disgrace of the bench generally. He was not de-tailing any imaginary occurrences. Such things did exist, statements of which had been presented to him verified by affidavit. Even in Calgary, which by reason of its size, population and importance, might be expected to be in an advanced state of civilization, there had occurred in a magistrate's court a struggle for the chair, as a preliminary to the business of the day. Although under the general law the question of priority of jurisdiction was pretty well established, yet the matter seemed not to be well understood, so he had put in the Bill a clause clearly defining such priority; and there was further a provision that when two Justices sit on a case, and a third is desired, such third shall be taken only upon unanimous request of the two. There were provisions also to secure half-yearly returns from all Justices, and when the House got into committee he would move to insert a provision to secure the return of all moneys collected as fines within one week after collection. Magistrates had power to levy in some cases very large fines, and it was not a good principle to allow any money belonging to the Government to remain long out of the charge of the Government. The Bill provided that if Justices failed to make returns when required, their names would be published in the Official Gazette, and if after this publication they still failed, their commissions would be taken from them and they would henceforth be ineligible for appointment. The provision was stringent, but was necessary.

Mr. Patrick wished to know if it was possible to prevent people going miles away to a magistrate to lay a complaint, to the greatly added cost of all connected, when other Justices were near by.

Mr. Haultain said it would be almost impossible to limit jurisdiction. In older countries magistrates were appointed for counties, but our conditions almost precluded such a system as yet. He did not see that it was possible to lay down any general and definite rule, without also a Bill for the reformation of the population especially applied to that part of it, composing Justices of the Peace. If any magistrate acted so as to make it plain that he courted long-distance cases, to the injury of a large number of people, it might be found necessary, upon proper representation, and it would be possible, to limit his proclivities in the future.

Replying to Mr. Clinkskill the Premier explained that the Bill did not affect ex officio Justices, whose jurisdiction is under a different authority. The Bill was read the second time.

Mr. Haultain again moved second reading of the Liquor License Bill. Mr. Dill commented the debate and after a lengthy discussion the Bill was read a second time. Mr. Haultain placed on the Table the return asked for by Mr. Mowat in regard to specific printing contracts.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

Mr. Dill procured an order of the House for a return showing copies of certain papers respecting the granting of a liquor license in 1896.

Mr. Brett (Banff) took his seat for the first time during the session. Mr. Haultain moved second reading of a Bill amending and extending the Judicature Ordinance. The Bill will not make any alterations in the principle of the existing law, but will make the law more definite and provides more definite rules to practice in court.

The House spent the remainder of the day in Committee on the Justices of the Peace and Liquor License Bills.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

Mr. C. E. Boucher (Batoche) asked if any correspondence had passed between the late Executive Committee or the present local Government and the Federal authorities, respecting the resolution passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly relating to Half-breed Scrip, and if so, if it was the intention of the Government to lay the same on the Table of the House.

Premier Haultain in reply said that no correspondence had passed between the late Executive or the present Government on the subject. The resolution of the Assembly was forwarded for the information of the Governor General in Council, and he might add that the resolution was brought before the notice of the Dominion Government by himself and Mr. Ross when they were at Ottawa. Subsequently the matter was brought up in the House of Commons by the North-West members of parliament, and a distinct statement was made by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Mowat (South Regina) gave notice to ask whether the Government was satisfied with the increase of subsidy granted to the North-West Territories at the last session of the Dominion Parliament; if not whether there would be any more official excursions to push for such, and if so would the Government of the Territories be run by officials or members of the government.

Mr. Agnew and Capt. Meyers moved for a return showing copies of all correspondence relating to the two well-bored charged to Prince Albert district.

A Bill respecting the keepers of livery, boarding and saloon establishments was read the second time. The Bill contains very little new matter, but simply makes clearer certain expressions which might give rise to difficulty in case of litigation.

The House then went into Committee on the Judicature Ordinance, which is a consolidating Ordinance and gave rise to very little discussion. On the section referring to fraudulent transfers,

Mr. Brett said he would like to see the section extended. A creditor sometimes forced a debtor to transfer his property, and then it was considered all right. He would like to see a section making such transfer illegal.

Mr. Haultain said the Bill did not define the law, it only provided the procedure. No legislation could lay down in black and white when a man made a good transfer and when a bad one. There was general legislation on fraudulent transfers which he believed would cover the point raised by the hon. Member.

Mr. Jos. Finkskill (Battleford) said that Dr. Brett had assumed the debtor was an insolvent person, and that opened up the question of insolvency with which the Assembly could not deal.

Mr. Haultain said they were constantly meeting difficulties for want of an insolvency law, which, however, the Assembly had not the power to pass. If they had such a law it would prevent a great many transactions that now took place. In the absence of that law they had simply to provide a general law relating to fraudulent transfers and preferential assignments.

The section was then agreed to. Some other sections were passed when progress was reported and the House adjourned.

ACQUITTED.

The Jury Return a Verdict of "Not Guilty" in the Famous Assault Case.

Honorable Justice Richardson arrived from Regina on Tuesday morning to hold a special sitting of the Supreme Court at the Moose Jaw court house, there being several cases for hearing.

Mr. T. C. Johnstone, crown prosecutor; Mr. Norman Mackenzie, of Regina; Mr. Nolan, of Calgary; Dixie Watson, Clerk of the Court; and J. H. Benson, Sheriff, were also in attendance.

The first case called was The Crown vs. J. A. Healey, who was arrested a short time ago at the instigation of Mr. J. G. Chalmers and charged with committing an assault and obtaining carnal knowledge of his wife, Isabella M. Chalmers. The preliminary hearing took place before Police Magistrate Seymour Green, who committed the accused for trial. The following comprised the jury—H. McDougall (foreman), J. T. Simpson, Alex. Thompson, R. K. Thompson, Capt. Smith, Thos. Bennie, Mr. Nolan, of Calgary, and Wm. Grayson appeared for the defence, and Mr. T. C. Johnstone for the Crown. The case occupied all the morning session and until three o'clock in the afternoon. After all the witnesses had been examined Mr. Nolan addressed the jury on behalf of the defence, after which the jury retired and in a few minutes returned a verdict of "not guilty."

We do not think that it would be in the interests of the public morals to publish the evidence. Those who wanted to hear the evidence attended court, and said to us—there was a large number, many being turned away as there was not standing room in the spacious hall.

There were two other cases on the docket. In the Abbey vs. Thompson case, Jonathan Thompson got judgment for a contra account. The Tebo-Battell case was adjourned to Regina for hearing on Nov. 30th.

Mr. Sifton Returning East.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of Interior, is expected to pass through Moose Jaw on this evening's No. 2, which is ten hours late. On Monday Mr. Sifton was presented with an address at Edmonton, and yesterday evening he was honored with a banquet at Calgary. Mr. Sifton will stop off at Regina, and will be present at the Speakers' dinner which has been postponed until his arrival. He will also be presented with an address by the Liberal Conservative Association.

A remittance of \$20,000 has been received from the Canadian collector of Customs at Lake Tagish, which was collected on United States outfits destined for Yukon. The commissioner thinks this will represent about 1,400 persons from the United States who have passed through that area.

THE FARM.

FEEDING COWS ON PASTURE.

A prominent writer on dairy matters has an experienced dairyman, while he insists that the feeding of cows cannot improve her milking qualities, and that the breeding stands first, and is really the most essential point, if not the only one, in regard to the profitable character of the cow, and as do all others who try to stand against the truth, gives himself away by saying the direct contrary. For in the case of the rearing of a calf, says Stewart, he gives some excellent advice as to feeding it. And after he writes, "You will not have a milked, little, pretty thing that will never be of any account for milk, but a sturdy little cow in early spring up for business from the start, growing more satisfactory every day to the practiced eye."

And this is precisely what has been shown a great many practiced dairymen to the effect that the feeding of animals comes before the breeding of a very plain and simple truth for everyone to understand, who ever feed a cow or reared a calf. This does not mean to the young animal, but to the cow every day of her life. Food is the fund of a slave. You may have some kind of improved stove when the man who is selling may tell you that he will keep you warm without any wood or coal, without feeding, in fact, but the test of it in practice will convince you that it is the fuel that makes the heat and the stove merely uses up the fuel. Of course there are some stoves better than others, as there are cows better than others, but it goes without question that the fuel makes the best stove or less, as it is better or worse; and just the same, it is the feed that makes the milk and butter, and it may be better or worse. This is a very important matter to consider at the time when the cows are on pasture, almost cases never as good as it should or might be. The grass makes very good butter, sweet and of the right color no doubt, but it may not make enough of it to pay for the use of three or four acres of land for each cow and the labor of attending to the work of the dairy. There could not be a better food than grass for the cow. It has in it everything that the milk has, and in the right proportion for the best results. But the way cows are made is not conducive to the best results in regard to the profitable quantity of butter the cows will yield on the grass alone. Let us go back to the stove again for an illustration. We have a wood stove, and we get just so much heat from the quantity of fuel the stove will take in and consume. But we are cold and must get more heat.

So we go out and gather some pine, and fill up the stove, and in a short time it is roaring and red hot. We find that it is not the kind of stove we have that will give out this extra and comfortable heat, but the fuel, the feeding of it in fact, that has increased the warmth. And this illustrates exactly the matter of adding some extra food to the grass for the pasturing cows.

The very best pasture grass there is only three-quarters of a pound of fat in one hundred pounds of it. A cow will not eat more than fifty or sixty pounds of grass a day; there is not much in the stomach for more than that, so that the cow will eat a pound of fat into the cow's food, so that we may get it back in the milk. We must feed some more concentrated food with the grass, so that we can get the pitch pine in the stove to keep out the other wood. And this now at pasture, we must feed a great variety of foods offered to the dairyman just now, most of them selling at very high prices to afford due proportion to the feed that is given. It is the feed that is the cheapest in the end, but the best is that which affords the cheapest and best results. Experience has shown that there is nothing better to give to the cow than feeding her the grass than corn meal, as the basis of any desirable mixture, or any other feed, as it is the cheapest and most nourishing part of the content, by using some early kind, while there is not the present advantage in it, as it is so much in it as the ordinary so-called oat meals, and the fat that is the cheapest to be procured, as it is entirely free from objection, and any account, while it gives a richness and good color to the butter, and is very desirable in the summer, it is accepted without any objection by the dairymen, and is a beautiful, needing no precautions in the feeding, test a cow might get a few ounces too much and so suffer.

It is ten pounds or six cents if it is purchased, as much as if it is grown on the farm. Four ounces of butter will pay for it, and have a profit to the feeder, and it is not the present advantage in it, as it is so much in it as the ordinary so-called oat meals, and the fat that is the cheapest to be procured, as it is entirely free from objection, and any account, while it gives a richness and good color to the butter, and is very desirable in the summer, it is accepted without any objection by the dairymen, and is a beautiful, needing no precautions in the feeding, test a cow might get a few ounces too much and so suffer.

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ANTS USED TO SEW WOUNDS.

Remarkable Surgical Methods Practiced by the Native Indians of Brazil.

Science has made vast strides during the last half of the century, and in no branch of knowledge is this progress more marked than in that of surgery. Many an operation is now performed with facility and safety which was not dreamed of fifty years ago, and many an operation which we now consider trivial and beneath remark was then considered as next to impossible to perform. The introduction of anesthetics and the researches of Lord Lister in antiseptic surgery account largely for this state of affairs. Indeed, before the introduction of antiseptic methods in the operating theatre as many lives were lost from those bugbears of all surgeons, pyemia and septicemia, as resulted from the operations themselves.

The method, therefore, of securing a wound which is still prevalent among the Brazilian Indians can be looked upon as at least strictly antiseptic. The materials required for performing the operation are found handy almost anywhere in the Brazilian forest. These are a species of a very large ant, which has mandibles which can bite through almost any substance. The mouth is furnished with transversely moving jaws, and the insect is stinging. A bite from one of these ants is perfectly harmless, and is followed by no swelling or other evil results.

LIKE A PAIR OF FORCEPS.

The lower lip of the ant, instead of being a simple cover to the mouth, is developed into a strange jointed organ, which can be shot out much like the rest, can be folded back over the face and can be rapidly protruded or withdrawn at the victim's pleasure, and is able to grasp objects with the strength and firmness of a small pair of pincers. Nothing unless caused in metal, can resist the power of the ant's mandibles. We see the Brazilian Indian does when he or one of his patients receives a gash in this. He catches some of these ants, and holding them by the head, he lets them bite. They fix their mandibles on each side of the wound, and then he pinches off the rest of the body, leaving the mandibles and jaws to close upon the wound. A row of these ants' heads keep a wound together quite as effectively as the needle and thread of the victim of this rude style of surgery must be considerable.

Rude as this method may seem, however, it has its advantages in being strictly antiseptic and causing no evil after effects. The jaws of the ant are extracted with a pair of forceps after the wound has satisfactorily healed.

COOL AND NO MISTAKE.

There are many "cool" millers in the Klondike, and many cool miners waiting for a chance to get them.

About the House.

POPULAR BLUNDERS.

"Success don't consist in never making mistakes, but in not making the same one twice." Paul wrote, "I have learned." How? By experience, undoubtedly. How often do we see the good housewife on "house-cleaning-day" undertake to add several times the usual amount of toil to the daily duties that were in themselves too heavy a burden. Result—worn out, used up for a week, perhaps permanently weakened by that which could have been distributed through several days or a week with a little injury. This is true of wash-day and visitors' day. The strange part is that she never seems to learn better. Never learns how to save effort and still attain the same results.

DEMAND FOR SAFE HORSES.

The hue and cry that on account of the electric car and the bicycle and horseless carriages, the noble horse was doomed to go out of use in the cities, has about died away, and still the horse is in demand.

The flymen and hackmen may have felt the effect of the change in the new methods of individual transportation in the cities; yet the horse is still in demand for the saddle and for family carriages and buggies and this demand will increase just in proportion to the common use of the electric car and the wheel.

Already ladies who do not like the wheel have taken to the saddle to get the exercise and the airing that the wheel has found so beneficial from her spin in the country. This habit will soon increase until there will soon be a demand for safe saddle horses for ladies.

The bustle and careless movement of cars and wheels on the streets, require for the safety of those in carriages, that their horses should be accustomed to these things as well as to the noise of the city. The horse to be used in the city for family safety, either under the saddle or in the carriage, must be trained for city life. The horse therefore, which is in special demand in the cities, must be trained for the purpose. This will require selection in the breeding, and especially care in handling them from their first years until they are prepared for use.

The number of accidents which have happened in the last few years through the frightened horse and the accompanying runaway has become alarming, and calls for a remedy.

This must be found in the proper training of the horse to be used. The horse breeders who wish to secure good prices for the horses they would sell in the home market, will do well to take note of the kind of horse in demand. Buyers are always plenty, and they do not hesitate to give high prices, when they can be assured that the horse they purchase has the sense and training he needs to be perfectly safe in the city.

Good saddle horses and stylish and safe carriage horses, will always be in high demand, and as care is raised as others. The little extra care they need in training, will be well paid for when they are sold.

SAUCES AND CATSUPS.

Chili Sauce.—Twenty-four ripe tomatoes, skinned; six onions, ten red peppers—less if very hot—one and one-half cups sugar, one and one-half pints vinegar and a heaping teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and ground mustard, and a heaping tablespoonful of salt. Chop all fine and boil until it thickens a little. Bottle carefully.

Tomato Catsup.—Heat your ripe tomatoes and press them through a sieve. To one gallon take one quart of vinegar, four tablespoons of sugar, a little horseradish, a small red pepper and a little salt. Boil all together until thick enough to run out of a bottle. Spice to suit the taste with black pepper, ground cloves and cinnamon after it is done cooking. Bottle and seal.

Winter Sauce.—A very good winter sauce for meats and to flavor some kinds of salads is made from grated cucumbers mixed with horseradish, red peppers and nasturtium seeds. The cucumbers should be washed, peeled, and picked just as they begin to yellow or ripen. To every pint of the pulp use one red pepper chopped fine, four ounces of grated horseradish, an ounce of salt, half a teaspoonful of paprika, and a half cupful of good cider vinegar, and the same quantity of nasturtium seeds. Drain the cucumbers after they have been grated. Mix together, bottle and seal.

Cucumber Catsup.—Use cucumbers suitable for the table; peel them, split open and scrape out the seeds, then chop very fine. To every quart of chopped cucumbers add one tablespoonful of salt. Mix well and let them stand over night in a covered vessel. To every quart of cucumbers add half a teaspoonful of cayenne, half a pint of strong vinegar, half a teaspoonful of black pepper and a half teaspoonful of mustard. Mix the mixture in a granite or porcelain lined pan; let it boil five minutes. Bottle and seal.

Green Pepper Catsup.—Five pounds of green peppers, one-half tablespoonful of salt, one-half cupful of vinegar, two large onions, three heaping teaspoons of cinnamon and two quarts of strong cider vinegar. Chop the peppers and onions, add the salt and put them to boil in the vinegar in a granite kettle. When sufficiently soft mash them and run through a sieve with a potato masher. Return to the fire and add the spices with a heaping tablespoonful of salt. Let it boil until it thickens. Do not get the hands in this mixture. Bottle and seal.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MOTHER.

A mother who could hear in the next room every morning her small son of nine talking to himself as he spelled out the words and added the figures, crosswise up and down, and in every possible way of a large calendar, which hung directly in front of his bed, he thought herself of furnishing him better occupation.

Some Very Hard Facts.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD REGIONS.

Starvation and Death Starting Many in the Face—What a Newspaper Correspondent Says on the Subject.

Mr. H. N. Stanley, who went to St. Michael's for the Associated Press, returned to Seattle on the steamer Portland. He says: "I was seven weeks at the mouth of the Yukon at St. Michael's, where I saw all the miners coming out and interviewed them. As a result I feel it my duty to advise everybody to stay out until next spring. Wild, and in many cases, exaggerated reports have been circulated since the first discoveries were made. The strike, however, was and is one of the greatest if not the greatest in the world's history. Probably two million dollars was cleaned up this spring and next spring I look for from five to seven million dollars. The fields have hardly been opened up as yet, but those going in now must bear in mind that everything in that region was staked long before any reports reached the outer world and that those going in now must prospect for themselves, buy claims from the present owners, or work for the owners. No new strike has been reported up to the time of my leaving St. Michael's, and another may not be made for five years.

STARVATION THREATENED.

"I am aware there is a popular impression that supplies can be bought in the vicinity of the mines. They may at present buy at six times Seattle prices, but they are taken at even those figures faster than they can be got in, and before winter is half over, if the present population stays in, there will be actual starvation. The average man requires about a ton of carefully selected food and clothing for a year's supplies. In the summer of 1896, about three thousand five hundred tons of supplies went up the river, and the new population of fifteen hundred to two thousand suffered from want. Of this three thousand five hundred tons probably fifteen hundred tons were run, tools, furniture, and supplies other than provisions. This season, allowing the most favorable circumstances, not more than four thousand and two hundred tons of supplies can be got up the river, fully half of which is run and tools, as well as supplies other than food. There are more than three times as many people there than last winter. Figure it out for yourself. Food was completely cleaned out this spring, and last winter there was such a scarcity that the people had to live on dog food. The price of food was thirty dollars a bushel; flour, a hundred dollars; bacon, one dollar per hundred; what will not happen this coming winter? Why not? The people are starving to death? As to shelter, ninety percent of Dawson was living in tents in July; labor is scarce, and houses cannot be built. How can a few thousand people withstand the rigor of a nine months' winter of semi-darkness when the mercury goes down to seven or eight degrees below zero?

DOUBTFUL WORK FOR WINTER.

"As to labor, it is true that last winter—the winter succeeding the great strike when men were scarce—wages were fifteen dollars a day, but if no new strike is made what is to be done with the labor? There are but three hundred and forty claims on Bonanza, Edorado and Hunker Creeks that will probably be worked this winter. An average of eight men to each is, I think, liberal. If but two thousand seven hundred men are employed, and there are five thousand men seeking work, what chance has the result? Wages must go down. I am told that much grub has gone over the divide, yet from what I know I would wager my last dollar that not to exceed five hundred tons of supplies will reach the diggings. No man going in can arrive with more than a few months' supply.

"I am also told that there is plenty at St. Michael's. So there might be, but after Sept. 15 it might as well be in New York City, for to try to transport it by dog train or sled over two thousand miles of icy river is absolutely impossible. There is not, nor will there be, a dog train that can take enough to feed itself over twelve hundred miles. Relief is, therefore, impossible.

TRAILS CLOSED TO SUPPLIES.

"To draw provisions for the trip from Dawson any time before the spring break-up is an impossibility. Relief for those caught in the Klondike after winter sets in is equally impossible, so in the name of humanity I say that a stop be put to the whole sale transportation of people without supplies. Let no man be allowed to enter that region unless he carries with him enough food and clothing to last him a year. There are women and little children in there to-day who should be sent out as far as St. Michael's before navigation closes. I hear much of the loads that are being taken up the river, but, aside from one steamer ready on Aug. 11, no new boat can be added to the carrying craft in the Klondike. It is a land of gold, and now as well as a land of gold hunger, wretchedness, and death. Let no one be allowed to enter from the foolish people a few hundred thousand dollars, borrowed or begged dollars. There will be as good chances for mining in the future as now. Let the people wait. If caught they cannot walk out."

CAT MONSTROSITY.

A Newcastle, N.B., Feline Born With One Head and Two Bodies.

Mr. Norman R. Mackenzie, druggist, of Newcastle, N.B., has a cat of which he is justly proud. Mr. Mackenzie never tires of telling of the many evidences she has given of superior intelligence and wisdom, and especially of foresight in caring for the financial success of his establishment.

A short time ago the cat presented her owner with a litter of six kittens. It was apparent, however, from the peculiar mewings and perturbed mental condition of the mother that the domestic relations between her and her children were somewhat strained. An investigation soon revealed the cause. Two of the kittens had but one head between them. There were two perfect bodies dovetailed together in the most surprising manner, with the fore legs of one of the kittens protruding through the back of the other.

The monstrosity, when discovered, made a great effort to preserve its equilibrium. The two legs which shot out in opposite directions to the other six were making a great struggle to keep the right and a resting place on terra firma. The others were equally determined to maintain an even keel. The destiny of the two was soon settled, however, for soon the monstrosity began to perambulate on all sixes and the two legs were left to claw the air.

HAD DREAMS OF FORTUNE. Mr. Mackenzie was not long in realizing he had a freak that would bring fame and fortune to him, and took great pains in his efforts to bring to the kittens health and strength. Under his tender care they waxed fat and scratched merrily. But the mother cat evidently repented of her attempt to go into the show business, for, after suddenly contemplating her dovelighted progeny for a day or two, she suddenly seized them in her mouth, and with her fore paws endeavored to tear them apart. This violent surgical operation was fatal to the "combine." The kittens were killed, and when the mother saw they were dead she contemptuously tossed them aside.

Mr. Mackenzie, however, was determined that such a curious work of nature should not be lost. He had them stuffed, handsomely mounted, and placed in a glass case. The freak is now exhibited gratis in Mr. Mackenzie's store, where it was the wonder and admiration of many tourists who passed through the beautiful Miramichi Valley this summer in search of health and pleasure. To them Mr. Mackenzie with pride narrated the circumstances of the birth and sudden taking off of the kittens.

Mr. Mackenzie has been offered a handsome sum for his curious freak of nature, but has declined to sell.

A Russian druggist has, according to the London Figaro, at length solved the

HUNGER AS A MOTIVE.

It is One of the Main Springs of Progress in Human Affairs.

The rocks of nature's most powerful spur, hunger, are continually reddening the flanks of the primitive community, says Monist. The apostle's scathing arraignment of the Christians, "whose god is their belly," would literally apply to every savage tribe and every civilized one. Hunger is one of the mainsprings of progress. At its imperative command the flint was chipped into the arrowhead, the dart, the spear. In its honor the net was woven, the hoe was made and the soil broken. To appease its cravings the wild bull is broken to the yoke, the forests are felled, the ditch is dug through the marsh.

On its errands the ship is launched on the perilous deep and the land sent out upon the warpath. Into its service have been impressed the winds of heaven, the stream, wreaths of the caldron and the glittering shafts of the lightning. It is the real Aladdin's lamp of civilization. The ceaseless westward flow of the human stream and the march of the "star of empire" have been at the behest of its call. It is the force that has longed for, or of the pressure of overpopulation, it was played a leading part in moulding the destinies of the nations.

In the fact of every world empire, from Assyria to Rome, the conquering race has invariably come from the mountains or barren land, or from a sterner sky.

And still to-day the nations of the backset belt of the temperate zone, where the struggle with soil and climate is severest, the Scotch, the English, the Dutch and the North Germans, are overcoming the whole of the inhabitable globe, and bid fair to far outdo Alexander by more peaceful and far more stable means.

CHANCE FOR JUSTICE.

Witness—Please, your honor, can a man swear to the truth as well as by telling an untruth? Judge—Certainly.

Witness—Can a man commit perjury by misstatements intended to mislead the jury? Judge—Certainly.

Witness—Wael, judge, if you'll put that lawyer under oath, we'll soon have him in the penitentiary.

CYCLE BURGLAR ALARMS.

Burglar alarms can now be attached to bicycles. The device consists of a bell surrounding a clock mechanism which is fastened to the frame. A lever projects in line with the spokes of the wheel. The sound of the alarm when the wheel is moved.

KLONDIKE QUOTATIONS.

The cost of living at Dawson City, the metropolis of the Klondike gold region, may be estimated from these prices:

Rent of log cabins, 16x18 feet, per month, \$40 to \$75.
Building a cabin, \$1,000.
Average board at restaurant, per day, \$6.
Four, per pound, \$1.20.
Bacon, per pound, \$1.

A KINDERGARTEN SURPRISE.

Teacher—Now, children we will have first small child, repeating verse—He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. Very good. Now the next little boy. Small boy, taking his cue—He that hath a nose to smell, let him smell. Great confusion among the kinders.

TRAMWAY OVER CHILKOOT.

A MINER WHO ONCE OPERATED ONE WILL BUILD ANOTHER.

His Plan a Novel One—Snow Shows a Necessity, but Every Man Will Take a Ton of Freight—Midwinter is the Time to Go, According to This Man.

Contrary to the general belief that the spring and summer months are the only ones in which to attempt to reach the Klondike country from the coast, Captain Peter H. Peterson, an old California miner, insists that the best and easiest time is midwinter. Captain Peterson has had nine years' experience in Alaska, two of which were devoted to carrying freight over Chilkoot Pass. He has caught the fever afresh, and proposes to start from San Francisco in the dead of winter and guide a party over the Chilkoot in record breaking time. His plan, is a novel one, based largely on his own successful experience two and three years ago. "November," says Captain Peterson, "is the best time to make the Chilkoot trip. Then there is no rain to wet your supplies. All you have to do is to guard against the cold."

"For two years I had a tramway over the Chilkoot, but I left there two years ago. Since then others have tried to operate a tramway, but they were not so successful as I was. With my tramway I took over a steamer twenty-six feet long and eight feet beam, built in Portland. I took over a good many of the earlier outfits in use on the Yukon."

"I am going to put up another tramway, but only to get over the outfit of my party, every man in which will take with him."

A TON OF SUPPLIES.

And I am not going to have any man along that is not able to manage that big an outfit.

"The tramway will be from Stone House, about two miles on this side of the summit, to Crater Lake, nearly a mile on the other side. It will be just like my old tramway, crossing the summit about 100 yards to the left of the route travelled by men afoot, and by a steeper and shorter ascent."

"I will drive stakes in the soft snow and pack the snow around them to get an anchorage for the pulleys that the cable will pass through. One or two men on a sleigh at the summit can cast down the other side and drag up a load from this side. That load sent down the other side will drag up another load from this side."

"There is no danger with a tramway from sudden blinding snowstorms. We send several men that way. A man on the summit simply stands on the tram rope and follows it up until he gets into camp."

"I am thinking of taking some cable with me to do the hauling on the level stretches. When we get them to Lake Linderman we can kill them and the beef will freeze and keep well, and it will come in mighty handy. I doubt if horses can be kept, but they would be a loss. I don't go anything on dogs; they eat too much."

"The most important part of the outfit for a winter's trip is snowshoes, for the snow is very soft. Barrel staves do pretty well if a man can't get regular snowshoes. Four or five men making one trip over a route on snowshoes can easily pack the snow down so that the cattle can go over it with freight on sledges."

"Evan Dyea, on this side of Chilkoot, for the first twelve miles the route is over flat ice and no snow, easy hauling. The next distance is through a rough Dyea Canyon, and is over soft snow where."

SNOWSHOES ARE REQUIRED.

The next stage is from Dyea Canyon to Sheep Canyon, where to live sheep have ever been. And all along here to Lake Linderman you have to use snowshoes. There is no snow here."

"The next stage, from Sheep Camp to Stone House, which are pretty close together, to the foot of the pass is two miles, up grade, from the foot of the pass over the summit to Crater Lake is one mile, and from Crater Lake on to Lake Linderman is eight miles. That makes a total distance from Dyea to Lake Linderman of about twenty-nine miles; some call it twenty-eight."

"Lake Linderman and the other lakes along there are possible winter through for mail carriers and others. Travel is all on smooth ice to Dawson City."

"The proper way to travel on these lakes in winter is with sleds on sledges waiting for the wind."

"Prospecting is good anywhere after you reach Lake Linderman, and there the party will probably break up and scatter, some looking for mail carriers, there and others going on for placer diggings."

"If everything goes reasonably well I'll get through with my whole party in winter in record time. It is pretty safe to say that of all those men now blockaded at Dyea not one of them ever made the trip in before or he would not be there."

GAS ENGINES FOR VESSELS.

Ships propelled by gas engines are growing in favor in France. A new boat of this type recently added to the Havre-Rouen Paris line is 100 feet long, 7 feet draught, is divided into four water-tight compartments, has a two-cylinder, 40 horse-power engine, and runs seven knots. The gas, supplied from stores, is stored in a steel holder, an accumulator composed of steel pipes, under a pressure of 55 atmospheres, about 850 pounds.

NO CAUSE FOR SUSPICION.

Mamma—Who's been in the sugar-bowl again, children?
Beth, with two lumps still in her pocket—Mummy, I guess. You can't see Tony 'n' me, for we're too big to get into such a little place.

SUFFICIENT REASON.

The sanitary condition of this house is simply awful. Why don't you have it improved?
We rent from a member of the board of health.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

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JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1897.

GIVE THANKS.

Thursday next, Nov. 25th, has been set apart by proclamation of the Federal Government as a day for general Thanksgiving throughout the Dominion—a day on which the nation can publicly express its gratitude to God for the manifold blessings and prosperity vouchsafed to it during the year.

There is no one more despoised by a God fearing people than a man that is void of gratitude, and no one likes to be accused of ingratitude. Yet few are altogether free from this fault, toward the Giver of all good, at least. We very often accept God's blessings in a mere matter-of-fact way and never think of returning thanks; in fact we often do not acknowledge that they are God's gifts, but take the credit to ourselves, or attribute our prosperity to what is sometimes called good luck. We find out our mistake when something we longed for is denied us. As this Thanksgiving season draws near it is well for all of us to take stock and reckon up all the reasons we have for thankfulness, and then look into our hearts and see if the gratitude there corresponds to the demand.

Few indeed in the Moose Jaw District should find a difficulty in conceiving wherein there is reason for thankfulness this year—the most prosperous agriculturally in the history of the country. The abundant harvest now being marketed and the good price obtained, has placed the district on a better financial footing than it has ever before had the privilege to attain; and many a farmer may, for the first time in many a long year, thank God from the bottom of his heart that he has a home free of any incumbrance, and that he owes to no man anything, save that which we owe as men who recognize the brotherhood of man. "Prosperity indeed should be spelled with a capital P."

But the prosperous years are often the very ones which are fullest of ultimate disaster, and the disastrous years are often the years which precede the truest prosperity. A nation may have prosperity smiling upon it and at the same time be dying at heart. On the other hand a nation may not have a superabundance of this world's goods, and yet be expanding into the greatness of a strength which it has never before possessed. We hope that the recent years of adversity have left their lesson, and fitted us to stand prosperity; for after all prosperity is the severest test of character.

Then we may thank God for the preservation of peace and the continued blessing of rugged health; more, probably, than any other portion of the universe have we to be thankful for this blessing. With crime and disease almost unknown, our district is indeed abundantly blessed, so on Thursday next, let us give thanks with one accord, and let not our gratitude wane at night-fall on Thanksgiving day, but let us carry the spirit of the day into all other days and perhaps at the close of another year we may have more to be thankful for.

When King Louis of France deprecated certain expressions of admiration, the courtier replied, "Sir, when you cease to win victories, we will cease to utter praises." Only when God ceases to confer new blessings, can we cease to have Thanksgiving days.

FIGHTING THE COMBINE.

Farmers of Gainsboro met and passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the farmers of Gainsboro in meeting assembled, protest most vigorously against the elevator privileges, believing that we do not receive the commercial value of our wheat through being compelled to sell to street buyers, whether combine or otherwise.

We believe in the absence of the elevator restrictions we would be enabled to realize a much better price for our wheat, and we desire to record our protest and to request the Board of Trade to look into the matter with the C. P. R. Co., and endeavor to have the elevator privileges abrogated at once.

That resolution was to the point, and another was adopted by the same meeting that was even more so:

Resolved, That we build a farmer's elevator.

a. Shares \$50 each.

b. No farmer to have more than one share.

c. That a cast iron clause be inserted in the agreement compelling every farmer holding a share to deliver the whole of his wheat into said elevator for two years.

A committee was selected to carry the second resolution into effect.

It takes a combine to meet a combine. If at central points throughout the wheat country, farmer's elevators were in successful operation, the buyers' combine would not be a thing to be feared.—Regina Leader.

A BOON OR A BANE.

Under the title of "Is It a Boon or a Bane?" the *Canada Presbyterian* has the following article: "The Departmental Store is one of the great commercial innovations of the day. Is it a boon or a bane? Its present success seems to foreshadow that it has come to stay. Ought it to be permitted to stay? That is one of the questions of the hour. Public opinion is strangely divided just now in regard to it. But the verdict rests with the common people, the great masses of consumers, 'bargain-hunters' some of the militant newspapers call them, though the great majority of them are, no doubt, the people with small incomes and large families, who find it necessary to economize as closely as possible, and who strive to do so by simply acting on that which has so long been considered the merchant's and middleman's golden rule—'Buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.'"

"The question has two aspects: the economical and the moral. From the economical or commercial point of view the department store is being vehemently denounced as a fraud and a humbug. That it must be inherently dishonest is demonstrated in a priori style. It has only to be assumed that the average merchandise in which it deals cannot be profitably sold at a cheaper rate than that fixed by the law of competition under the old system and charged by the regular dealers. The advertising of goods below this fixed price means selling below cost; hence cheater of some kind or speedy ruin. Either the goods are of inferior quality, or they are manufactured and sold on the sweating system, the necessities of the workmen and women being taken advantage of, and they are compelled to work at starvation wages. Generally both vices are said to be combined. The purchaser is in the first place himself cheated in his purchases. While thus injuring himself, he at the same time, through his mean and dishonest desire to get something from another at less than its value, becomes partaker in the cruel and sinful injustice of wronging the workers and extorting their labor without fairly paying for it. For it is undeniable, and the point demands very serious consideration, that if the proprietor of one of these stores is robbing both his employees and his customers, those who patronize his establishment must be sharers in the guilt. The receiver of stolen or counterfeit goods is rightly held to share in the guilt of the counterfeit or the thief. On this ground, articles written in condemnation of the departmental stores and sometimes headed by the more zealous opponents of the business establishments in question, 'Thou shalt not steal,' and goes on to show that everyone who patronizes these stores violates the highest moral law."

"This is one side of the controversy. What of the other? Says the conscientious patron of the departmental store in effect: This reasoning rests wholly on the assumption that the proprietor of the store in question can not procure his goods on such terms as

may warrant him in selling them materially below the current rate, without either cheating his customers with inferior goods, or grinding the faces of his employees. If this assumption can be shown to be incorrect or unprovable, the whole argument based upon it falls to the ground. If it be true, as the proprietor of the department store will maintain, that by purchasing direct from the manufacturer, for cash, in immense quantities, thus saving the costs and profits of middlemen; by saving large sums in rent and taxes, and in the cost of selling and distributing, through having but one set of machinery instead of several; by selling for cash only in so very large amounts that he can grow rich on very narrow profits, and by other economies, then the departmental store simply takes the rank with other labor saving inventions, which have wrought so radical, in the opinions of most, beneficent changes in all great modern industries.

"The controversy is a large one. We have touched but one or two phases of it, hoping to suggest thereby a line of investigation which may lead the conscientious Christian who earnestly desires to do the right, and who is, at the same time, under obligation to live as economically as possible within the limits of fair and honest dealing, to a conclusion as to whether, by patronizing one of these obnoxious stores, he or she becomes a partaker with cheats, thieves, and oppressors of their fellows."

The Nor' West Farmer:

The Moose Jaw Times of Oct 15th says: "Active operations were suspended at the creamery last week. About 24,000 lbs. of butter have been manufactured this summer, the balance on hand of which is now awaiting the special refrigerator car to take it to Montreal. Prices are ruling high this fall, and it is hoped that a net return of 16 or 17 cents a lb will be earned for the patrons. A good deal of butter has been disposed of locally at 25 cents, \$200 worth having been sold during the past week."

The above clipping has evidently been wrongly credited, as it never appeared in these columns and does not apply to the Moose Jaw creamery. For the information of *The Nor' West Farmer* we might say that the Moose Jaw creamery commenced on May 12th and closed down on October 30th—the first to open and the last to close in the Territories. During that time the output amounted to 49,265 pounds, being about 25,000 pounds short of last year, owing to the hard winter and late spring; coupled with the abundant harvest in the district which induced some to withdraw considerable patronage from the creamery.

Gun accidents are getting to be almost as numerous as prairie fires. A good many of them follow the standard pattern—driving round with a loaded gun at full cock, or catching the same gun by the muzzle as it lies in the rig and drawing it towards the sportsman. Occasionally it is a dirty barrel that bursts. But there are curious variations. One young lad gives his horse a dab with the butt, the muzzle of course, pointing towards his own person. Another man, driving a sulky plow with a gun on board, the team runs away and the ball goes through his arm. The number of deaths and maimings for life through careless and unskillful handling of fire arms is increasing out of all reason, and ought to be diminished. How not to handle a gun is a lesson very many of us need to learn.—Ep.

R. BOGUE.

FIRST CLASS ONTARIO WINTER APPLES.

FANCY AND STAPLE CROCKERY.

CAR SOURIS FLOUR.

Cooking and heating Stoves. Cook Stoves with new grate for Souris Coal.

New Dry Goods, Fur Coats and Caps.

R. BOGUE.

It is easy to be a nobody, and the *Watchman* tells how to do it. Go to the drinking saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now, just a little beer or some other drink. In the meantime play dominoes, checkers or something else to kill time, so that you will be sure not to read any useful books. If you read anything, let it be the dime novel of the day. Thus go on keeping your stomach full of beer and your head empty, and yourself playing time killing games, and in a few years you will be a first-class nobody, unless you should turn out a drunkard or a professional gambler, which is worse than nobody. There are a number of young men hanging about saloons just ready to graduate and be nobodies.

There are in Sweden 33 schools for dairy instruction. Of these, one is intended for the training of "consulents"—a word which we translate as "experts." This does not correspond with the Danish and Swedish term, which is applied to men of the highest standing and attainment, and does not apply to those skilled workers who have not been sufficiently trained to advise upon every branch of the science and practice of the dairy and dairy farming. Every county in Sweden is provided with a dairy "consulent," just as every county in France is furnished with a professor of agriculture, and the farmers have, practically speaking, advice gratis at their very door.

"God bless the Duke of Argyle," was the fervent prayer of the West Highlandman when he found that that great man had put up a line of posts along the side of the unfenced country roads to prevent travellers from losing their way in misty or snowy weather. A great deal of risk would in some parts of this country be avoided every winter if a little more public spirit were shown by the settlers in the same way. Try it in your own neighborhood and some day you may find it a personal advantage. At places where there is a "jog" in the road allowance this work is specially necessary.—*Nor' West Farmer*.

Poor Blood

When a horse is poor in flesh, a new harness won't give him strength. If a house is cold new furniture won't warm it. If your strength is easily exhausted; work a burden; nerves weak; digestion poor; muscles soft; if you are pale and worn out, the trouble is with the blood. It is not so much IMPURE blood as POOR blood. Pills won't make this blood rich; nor will bitters, nor iron tonics, any more than a new harness will give strength to the horse, or new furniture will make a house warm. For poor blood you want something that will make rich blood. SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the best remedy in the world for enriching the blood.

We have prepared a book telling you more about the subject. Sent Free. For sale by all druggists at 50c. & \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

The Prince Albert Advocate says:— "Our Agricultural Society has, apparently, gone to sleep. It managed to get beautifully in debt, and, instead of trying to shake this off, as it could easily have done, as it has property worth four or five times the amount of indebtedness, it has weakened at the knees, sank down under the load, and yielded up the ghost. Last year it spent seven or eight hundred dollars in putting up a high board fence, placed a gate at the entrance and put a lock on the gate. A visit to the spot now reveals the gates swinging idly open, the fence broken down in places, and the materials doubtless, carried away to serve a more useful purpose than fencing in the atmosphere."

Those who advocate the opening of the Hudson's Bay route might point an argument from the fact that Archangel, on the White Sea, in northern Russia, is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, situated in a latitude corresponding with Chesterfield Inlet, on the northern part of Hudson Bay, but with a more severe winter to contend with. Vessels to reach it have to round North Cape, several hundred miles nearer the Pole. Yet, while its season of navigation is less than three months, the latest returns at hand report 471 vessels as arriving in a single year, and its commerce as exceeding \$6,000,000 annually. Commercial.

The crops of the Edmonton district this year have produced, according to an estimate prepared by the Edmonton Board of Trade: 236,000 bushels of wheat, 278,000 bushels of oats, 98,000 bushels of barley, and 115,000 bushels of potatoes.

New Zealand's latest hit in dairy enterprise is in sending over to England frozen cream to be made into butter after it reaches its destination.

The Cowboy's Prayer.

The following story, given in a recently published sermon, must be regarded as a somewhat lively form of pulpit illustration:

Let me give you an instance of one who, though not a member of any church, is still a child of God. On the lone prairie a number of cowboys were called to perform the last sad rites of a comrade who had accidentally met with a sudden death; the dead comrade had been a great favorite with his chums, so their grief at parting with him, and their anxiety for his future welfare, induced a strong desire on the part of each remaining one of his associates to hold a religious service. Not one of them, however, could sing, or remember a sacred song that he had ever heard. Not one of them could think of a prayer, and they found themselves in a fix. But at last Ben, one of the lot offered to put up a prayer, and in a sincerity he began: "O Lord, I guess in your opinion I am pretty tough, but I ain't saying anything for myself, it's for Briggs. He's dead now, but, O Lord, he's got something down in him as pure as steel, and, O Lord, he's got a heart in him as big as a mule. I'll tell you what he done the other day; he gave a sick Mexican a pound, nursed him through a fever, and the fellow hadn't been well more than a week when he stole Briggs' saddle pockets. O Lord, you must not go back on such a man as that, because they are scarce in these parts. O Lord, if Briggs gets half a chance he'll make as good a record where he's gone to as here."

The full intensity of living is reached only by the perfect health. Sickly men discount the capacity for enjoyment. If his body is all out of order and run down, he will not be able to enjoy anything, no matter how full of enjoyment it may be for other people. If he is just a little bit out of order, if he "is not sick but doesn't feel just right," he will only be able to enjoy things in a half hearted sort of way. The nearer he is to being perfectly well, the nearer will his capacity for enjoyment be perfect. If this condition doesn't exist something ought to be done. That means nine cases in ten the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works directly on the digestive organs, and on the blood, and through these on every tissue of the body. It makes the appetite good, digestion and nutrition perfect and supplies rich, red blood to all the tissues, building up solid, healthful flesh.

Sent 31 cents in one-cent stamps to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

MANACLED

By Acute Indigestion—Wealth Would Not Buy Freedom—North American Service Broke the Shackles.

Reuben F. Truax, M. P., millowner and manufacturer, of Walkerton, Ont., writes of the great North American Service. "I had been for over ten years very much troubled with acute indigestion, tried many remedies and treatments and got little or no benefit. Your remedy was recommended to me. I obtained great relief from a few doses and when I had taken only two bottles I felt entirely free from my ailment. I strongly recommend it and believe it will cure any who may be suffering as I did." Sold by W. W. Bole.

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Verdict Not Pretty

No one knew this better than the person against whom it was rendered. But no culprit convicted by a jury of his peers of horse-stealing or murder in the first degree ever revolted against a verdict with stronger feelings than did Betty Hardman from what she knew to be the unanimous verdict of her friends and acquaintances.

And as it was usually the case, that which she did not possess she coveted above everything else. The beautiful or even the moderately attractive woman, can afford to seem indifferent about her charms, but for the homely woman to pretend not to care, is too self-evident a case of poor grapes. Betty did not care, and had rebelled against her fate with tears and sighs. She suffered a more poignant grief on account of her homeliness whenever it coupled itself in her mind with the name of John Belington, as alas, it too often did. She could have endured to be thought plain or even ugly by every one else in the world, if only John could have found some redeeming quality. But alas! how could that be? There was no possibility of such a thing. Would John ever think her pleasing to look upon, and a vision of her features, her eyes, her hair, ever flash through his mind?

Preposterous! And she looked in the glass again to assure herself that there was no possibility of a mistake in this judgment. The picture she saw certainly had very little to dispel the gloomy reflection.

In the first place her figure was under size; too short for its breadth, or too broad for its length, and what there was of it seemed to have been thrown together without the slightest regard for what the dressmaker considers the element of good form.

But the art of the dressmaker might have done much to overcome the effect of her figure, if only her features, complexion, hair, and eyes had been attractive. But, alas! Her skin had a leathery, sudden appearance. Her nose was flat and a little turned up. Her eyes were a water-gray, and lacked color; and her hair was scraggy and brick-colored. Whether she wore it in a net, or whether she went to the trouble of curling it on irons or in papers, or whether she sought to conceal its lack of quantity and attractiveness by the help of an artful wig, still the people of Quartz Gulch alluded to her as "sandy-haired girl with a turned-up nose."

"O, dear! O, dear!" she sighed to herself, in her little room over the piazza of the Gulch House, "why was nature so cruel to me? Why am I denied all those charms by which other girls endear themselves to the hearts of the other sex?"

John Belington was a tall, lithe young fellow, of athletic build, with wavy black hair, eyes like coals, cheeks blushing with the hues of health, square-jawed, and muscular, and the very picture of manliness. She idealized him in her heart with all the grandeur of perfection. There was no woman who could for a moment begin to be worthy of him.

John had a good paying claim of his own, and was able to marry at any time he chose. But if he had chosen, or even shown any marked inclination for so doing, no one had yet observed it. He looked at Betty as she called off the bill of fare, but she was so shy to notice it.

"I don't know," he said to Dan Cuthbert, as they sat on the piazza of the hotel one evening talking about their luck, and the girls, as usual, "I've been too busy all my life to think much about anything but hard pegging at it."

"Ishaw!" was Dan's easy rejoinder, "there isn't another fellow in the Gulch as well fixed as you are. I know what you say, though. The girl you left behind you in the east, if it comes to you will be fitting away to her. Tell us now, John, is she a beauty? Can't you show us her picture? When are you going to bring her back? Are you going to sit down what you have, and strike out in that direction?"

"Well," was John's deliberate answer, "you are half right, anyway. There is something about her that I think more of than any one. He suddenly bethought himself and changed his form of speech, "If I expect I think the world of her, I respect you will see her some of these days."

He did not know how a little heart thumped against the window casement on the next floor above. He was not aware that any one overheard him. Indeed, he was not particular whether any one did or not. He did not notice, either, that at the next meal that day the unsatisfactory face which glanced over his shoulder as the oldest fare was rattled off was marked by lines of suffering which made it still more homely. How should he, when she studiously kept behind him? What did he know of the plain little woman's secret?

But Dan Cuthbert gave out the word, and it went around. All Quartz Gulch was in tip-top, when, some weeks later, it was whispered that the stage would bring as a part of its burden a freightage more precious to John Belington than anything it had ever yet brought to Quartz Gulch. Everybody was interested. The air was full of gossip about what was going to take place. Dame Bunton had gone as far as to select the bridesmaids and groomsmen, arrange for them the details of their attire, and attend to all the minute features of the interesting occasion which she decided in her mind was certainly involved in the coming of the next stage.

John Belington seemed as unconscious as a stone man of the drift of all this clatter and conjecture, or, if it came to his ears at all, he only laughed a quiet sort of a laugh, as much as to say, "Let them talk on."

"He's a shy old fellow," said Dan to a group of young fellows on the piazza one evening. "I'll venture a week's washing that she's as pretty as they grow in the east."

He did not know what it was that caused such a slam just over his head just then. He did not see a form that leaped out of the chamber window over the piazza to catch his words. "What Betty said," he mused, "I don't know. Have you heard? It's dreadful! The men are all hurrying to get their horses ready to go, and are hunting up the doctors."

"What for? Where? What is the matter?" asked Betty, starting from her seat.

"It isn't so very far from here," said Lucy, "but it's on the other side of the canon, and they have to go over so many miles around. There is no way of crossing."

"Crossing to what?" demanded Betty. "Why don't you tell? What is the matter?"

"Why, I thought you'd heard something about it. The stage coach has broken down, and there has been a terrible accident. Nobody can tell exactly how bad it is, but they are afraid John Belington's—"

Hetty did not wait to hear another word, but sprang up and out. "Quick! I know the way! Come on!" "But how can we?" answered Lucy. "There aren't horses enough for the men."

"We will go up the side of the canon," answered Hetty quickly. "But how will we cross? It is a terrible chasm, and we could see or do nothing on this side of it."

"Never mind, come on!" and Hetty fairly forced her companion along. They stopped in the dining-room long enough for Hetty to grasp something from the sideboard, and from a kitchen, she took a small lantern, and the next moment they were out in the dark.

As Hetty had said it was not very far, the footpath up the canon to the point opposite where the coach had broken down. And in a few moments, almost as soon as the men were mounted and prepared to start, the girls were there. That was the way to get farther. Black, mysterious, and awful, there loomed up before them that great depth, which made Lucy shudder to peer over the edge. And when a lone which their feet had loosened rattled down the side, knocking against the rocky walls, it set in reverberation echoes which seemed to her would never die away.

Lucy gazed in wonder, while Hetty lighted and lowered it, and peered over the side of the chasm. "There it is!" she suddenly exclaimed. "We can get down there! There's a narrow ledge, which leads down in a zigzag direction, where the side is not quite perpendicular."

Lucy drew back, but Hetty, leaving her, pressed resolutely on. She caught at the branches and exposed roots of the undergrowth, digging her heels and even her fingers into the sticky soil to avoid falling. Some way, she never knew how, she scrambled down to the end of the path some hundred feet or so below.

Again she paused and reached her lantern out in front of her. A black line seemed to shoot out to the further bank of the canon. It was the log of a great tree, which had fallen down and lodged there. Only for a moment did she hesitate, and then Hetty imagined she could see something moving, as if, suspended in midair, out across the dark chasm beneath her.

Quickly she reeled and staggered and almost lost her balance, but she managed to set close together, and breathing a little prayer in her heart, she recovered and sped on. A few steps more, and the leaves of the bushes upon the opposite side brushed against her face, and trembling and all but fainting, she grasped the branches, and the next moment sank down upon the soft ground safe.

"That's all right," she said to herself, "I am needed. She needs me. I must hurry for John's sake." Thus, nervous, she again grasped her lantern, and locating the place of the disaster by the sounds she heard, in a few moments she had reached the scene.

"Hello, there!" the coarse voice of the driver greeted her. "Hello, I say! Hello! I tell you, business! I've exclaimed a second later in a tone of relief. "Well, how in the nation did you get here? You are just in the nick of time, though; especially if you've got anything in that basket good for a face-ache fit. The old lady has some bones broken, I guess, and I began to be afraid I'd never fetch her through until she was dead."

Hetty looked, and saw a prostrate form in feminine attire. The next moment she was at her side, and bringing her hand to her forehead, the flask of water which she had tucked in her belt, and with womanly tact ministered to the sufferer who lay prostrate upon the ground.

For a little while all her efforts seemed to be in vain. She chafed her hands, and bathed her temples, moistened her lips with the wine, but there was no movement. At last, however, as her heart began to sink, she noticed a slight movement of the eyelids, then there was a faint breathing, and presently she had the joyful experience of witnessing the return to consciousness of one who had been almost given up as among the dead.

For the third time that evening her nerves gave way, and she sank down, still holding the hand she had been rubbing between hers. She did not know how long she remained in this state, but it was the music of a strong, manly voice which brought her back to herself again.

"Thank God! You are safe, mother," it exclaimed. "We hurried as fast as we could—but, with a start, 'who—why, Hetty, how came you here?—' 'I could not see my way, and I was driven, shifting his quid of tobacco from one cheek to the other. 'She must have flew, or else she did what no man in Quartz Gulch would have had the nerve to do—come across the gorge twenty-five miles!'"

John Belington stood and looked at the little thing for a full minute, and then her wet and torn dress and bleeding hair, and her eyes, which were fixed in his mind, the driver's prostration, and in a moment he was earnestly trying to tell her, in tremulous tones, how much he owed to her heroism and endurance, and how much to the rescue of his dear old mother.

It was a blissful moment. It seemed to Hetty as if a delicious dream had taken possession of her, and the cup of nectar from her lips. With her ruddy glow fading to deathly paleness and a strange look in her eyes, in a husky tone she demanded: "What does it mean? Why are you here? Why are you not searching for her? Where is she?"

"Who?" he demanded, with a wonder verging on alarm. "The one about whom they were talking. The one who was to come. Your—your sweetheart."

The look of admiration in John Belington's eyes heightened into something else, and whatever the truth might have just dawned upon him, it stimulated him to rush forward and seize the trembling form in his arms and cover the blushing face with warm kisses. "Why, you dear little creature, he said, 'did you suppose it was my sweetheart who was coming in the coach, and did you come all this way through storm and peril, and risk the awful danger of highway to reach her? I don't understand it unless—may I believe I have a right to—' and the rest came in a whisper close to her face.

Then, for once in her life, the girl with the wavy hair, whose nose insisted upon turning up, and upon whom the verdict had been passed 'not pretty,' as her first love met his, the time the roses came into her cheeks, and love's first light changed her eyes from a water-gray to a soft brilliancy which made John Belington stoop down and kiss her lips upon first one and then the other.

This mode of explanation seemed to be satisfactory all around. And, whether the romantic side of the night's adventure looked up or not, or whether the rest of Quartz Gulch ever had a suspicion of the true motive which had drawn the little heroine thither, when its verdict of the affair was asked up, to its first one, "Not pretty," I am sure that every man, woman, and child in Quartz Gulch would have added the sentence: "but plucky and as good as gold."

And I know that John Belington considered that he had found a prize better than gold, for it was not long after that he sold out his claim, and with his horse and harness, and a few other things, he left for one whom she had supposed to be her rival, took passage in the same stage coach for the east.

WORTH TELLING ABOUT.

Some of the Exploits of Selous, the Famous Elephant Hunter.

Frederick Contout Selous, the famous South African hunter, who was a delegate to the convention of British Scientists at Toronto, has gone to the Rocky Mountains to enjoy the scenery and try his luck at bringing down big game. For twenty-three years Mr. Selous was a South African hunter. His first object was to make a living by hunting elephants for their ivory, the proceeds of each elephant killed being £50. When this business became slack for want of elephants within reach he turned his attention to the hunting of lions, tigers, and all other wild animals for their skins, and all the museums of Europe and America, contain the fruits of his achievements in that field. Later on, when the troubles broke out in South Africa, he was the guide, philosopher and friend of the British government.

Mr. Selous is forty-five years old, five feet ten inches tall, and weighs 170 pounds. He is as straight as a plumb line. His shoulders and hips are broad and square, and his waist is very narrow. He looks and walks like a lion, and as if he were a lion. His muscles were wire cables and his nerves were steel. There never was a man whose figure more obviously expressed strength, activity, agility, daring and endurance.

STONISHED KING LOBENGULA. Selous had his first experience in elephant hunting in the Matabeleland, through the favor of King Lobengula. The latter at first ridiculed the idea of a 'boy' hunting elephants, and bluntly informed him that antelopes were nearer his size. Arguments and entreaties followed, and at last Lobengula said:

"Well, if you are not afraid of the elephants hunting you, I am certainly not afraid of your hurting them. So you can go on and hunt as much as you choose."

Selous promptly took the King at his word. All was not long before the elephants were so thinned out that it did not pay to hunt them in Matabeleland. Whether young Selous was a good hunter or not may be inferred from the record. Between June 5 and December 5, 1874, he shot twenty-four elephants, nine rhinoceros, one hippopotamus, seven zebras, one lion and a number of other animals of less size. During the year 1877 he killed twenty elephants, ten rhinoceros, four hippopotami, one hundred buffaloes, one lion, one leopard, and a number of other animals.

ONCE HAD A NARROW ESCAPE. As to the dangers of the hunt, he often came near paying with his own life for the life of the beast. On one occasion he was following up a herd of elephants, and as he was about to turn and chase him, he saved his life by scrambling into a forest of thorn bushes, which tore his primitive garments to shreds and made a pinching of his body.

HIS TERMS. Mrs. De Fashion—I give a little reception next Thursday evening and I would like some music, and I am sure you can supply it.

Prof. Pianissimo—Eef I go zero simply as a musician, and play my selections, and I charge twenty-five dollars; but eef I must go as a guest and spend ze whole evening talking to von pack of fools, I charge fifty dollars.

A CONSISTENT SUGGESTION. They ought to change the name of that club of yours, said Mr. Bibbles' wife at the breakfast table.

In what way? They ought to call it the Klondike Club, I say. I don't see why. For the reason that when a man starts out to go there, there's no telling when he'll get home again.

POOR MAN. Mrs. Cumso—Do you find me economical to do your own cooking?

Mrs. Howso—Oh, yes; my husband doesn't eat half as much as he did.

IN FREEDOM'S COUNTRY.

THE CZAR COULD NOT TREAT HIS CRIMINALS WORSE.

Horrible State of Affairs in Convict Camps in Georgia. Two Station Masters a Day Then Fed on Raw Meat and Horse-Man and Women Mixed Together Like Cattle.

The special commission which Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, appointed last spring to investigate the condition of the convict camps of Georgia has made a report which has astounded not only the Governor, but even those members of the Legislature who thought that such an investigation was needed.

It declares that the convict camps of the State are worse than Siberia, and its findings show a condition so horrible, revolting and inhuman, as to be almost beyond belief. It deliberately charges that the convicts in the misdemeanor camps, most of whom are leased by the State to private contractors, have been handled without mercy by their keepers. The report accuses the contractors of robbing the convicts of the time the State allows them for good behavior, of forcing them to work from fourteen to twenty hours a day, of failing to provide them with clothes, shoes and beds, of giving them no heat in winter, of forcing scores of them to sleep shackled in single boarded-up rooms, of giving them rotten food, and of failing

TO CARE FOR THE SICK.

Instances are quoted showing the horrible treatment of women, and exact names, times and places, are fixed at which men were actually beaten to death by the brutal guards for failing to comply with insignificant regulations. The report says that in most of the camps the men are provided with but one suit of convict clothes, which they are compelled to wear the year round.

In the matter of food, it says that on the return of the convicts from sixteen hours' continuous work they are given chunks of raw beef and horse, which they have to cook on little fires, while shackled together on the ground. The matter of buildings the report is no less severe. In a convict camp the commission found sixty-one men sleeping in a room sixteen feet square and seven feet from floor to ceiling, with no window in it and absolutely no means of ventilating. Most of the camps had neither bunks nor mattresses, and the convicts were compelled to sleep on the ground. The death rate in one camp was one in four. In the others it averaged about one in seven.

HERDED TOGETHER.

Men and women of both colors were forced to sleep together in outhouses, and women were compelled to do men's clothes and work in the ditches with the men. The report's description of the treatment of women is unprintable. In one camp the commission found sixteen colored men and one white woman quartered in a barn with cows, and with a guano store room above them. In the Polaski County camp the guards kept a convict in a cage to death and buried him with his stripes and shackles on. In another case the commission tells of an eighteen-year-old negro named Lizzie Boatwright with another young woman, who was stripped naked in the presence of the men and subjected to treatment that is indescribable.

The exact language of the report in another case is as follows: "The facts in the murder case against Guard Cannon as sworn to before the coroner's jury are these: Cannon whipped the aged negro a number of times, and so unmercifully that, almost unconscious and helpless, the old man looked up from the ground where he lay and asked: 'Boss, is you going to kiss me?' Cannon angrily replied, 'Yes, you, I am.' The negro then begged to be shot, and spared further torture. After the last whipping Cannon dragged him to a tree and chained him so that he could not lie down. Half an hour later when the gang got back he was dead."

The report quotes in full the statement of Dr. John Hill, of Washington, who performed an autopsy on the old negro. It is a detailed statement, showing that the man was beaten literally to death. A single blow showed a deep laceration of the brain, and the report says, "God only knows just how badly the convict camps of Georgia need reform."

Governor Atkinson will report the matter to the Legislature at once, with a red hot message, and there is no doubt that prompt action will follow. The report says that the contractors leasing convicts have grown rich during their twenty years lease, and have built up a tremendous political influence, but it is doubtful whether they will be in the way of aroused public sentiment.

DANGERS TO LIFE IN INDIA.

India is the only country that makes death by the attacks of serpents and wild beasts a feature of its annual statistics. That it has good reason for doing so is shown by the impressive figures of last year's mortality—1,133 deaths from snake bites, and 291 people killed by tigers and other wild animals. Although India is one of the most densely populated countries on the globe, the increase of human inhabitants does not have the effect of decreasing the number of deaths caused elsewhere, because the religion of the natives—or a great proportion of them—forbids them to take life, even of dangerous beasts and serpents; hence they let these destroyers thrive and multiply in the midst of their communities. One of the best works of the British for India is their reduction of the number of wild beasts, and especially tigers, as a result of their passion for hunting big game.

GLASS EYE FOR A TIGER.

A tiger with a glass eye is at present in the menagerie at Stuttgart. A serious affection of the musculuscaus of the beast, led to the sight of one eye. As the public didn't appreciate a one-eyed tiger, the beast was put under cocaine, and the useless optic removed. He was measured for a new pair of spectacles, and was given a special degree of ferocity. For the first week he tried to rub it out, but he now rests contented as the only wild animal with a glass eye.

NEGROES IN AFRICA.

As to a Remark of the Librarian Minister to England.

It is the opinion of the black Envoy who represents the Government of the African republic of Liberia at the court of London that the "negro must give up his dream of any such thing as a negro empire in Africa." It was in a melancholy strain that Minister Blyden spoke these words, which will doubtless be regarded as justifiable. Yet it must seem strange that never, in all time, has any masterful negro, any negro Napoleon or Charlemagne, made his appearance in Africa, brought under his sway the detached tribes, some of which are very sensible, and built up a strong negro empire. Many a time certainly within the past two or three thousand years has there been a chance for such a leader. Had there been any negro in Africa possessed of the conquering genius, had there been such a one even as recently as half a century ago, he might have made himself the ruler of a large part, if not of the greater part, of the vast and populous African continent, set up an orderly government, and left it to his successors.

A while ago, a good while, a negro Napoleon might, perhaps, have done something of this kind; but it is now too late to make this attempt. Europe has made the territory of Africa, and no negro however great, could now array Africa against Europe. The flags of England and France and Germany and Belgium and Portugal float over a great part of the dark continent.

The ruling race in the Mediterranean States of Africa are not negroes, nor are they Egyptians, nor are they Abyssinians. The various negroes of another race of mankind. Men ordinarily described as of the Arab race are powerful in extensive regions of Africa and have long been traders in negro slaves there.

Nearly all the races of mankind have produced comprehensive conquerors in the course of the ages. How happens it that the black negro in Africa has never done anything in this line? The negro has usually proved his pluck when tried in battle. The black chief Chaka with so-called "Napoleon of South Africa," but he never justified the title. All other negro chiefs and kings, when confronted by Europeans, shrank before them. Yet the negro population of the African continent is estimated at over one hundred millions. As to the introduction of civilization among the negro population of Africa, it is to be said that the results of it will be better known a hundred years hence than they can be within the present generation.

PERUGIA'S STRANGE RUGS.

Much interest has been awakened all over Italy by the revival at Perugia of the industry of weaving. Mrs. Gallenga, an English journalist, says that the revival is due to Countess Simonetta del Mayo, wife of Gen. Del Mayo, lately commander of the military division of Umbria, and to the Italian artist, Count Lemmo Rossi-Scotti of Perugia.

About the sixteenth century weavers in Perugia began to imitate Oriental rugs, and especially those from India, which were decorated with a design in waving lines, called to this day in Italy *fiamma*. They had so much success that they carried the art to a greater point of beauty than the originators. Many years ago the industry was abandoned. Many of the old rugs are still treasured in the historic Palazzo d'Este at Ferrara, in the Vatican, and in the churches and palaces of Perugia.

In this poetic region there is, of course, a tradition attached to the revived industry. The old women of Umbria say that once upon a time an old man appeared at the door of the convent of the Derelitte, in Perugia. He was ragged and half starved, and looked more like a wizard than an ordinary human being. He carried with him a rug of shining primitive loom, on which he had woven a rough texture in a zig-zag, serpentine design. Most of the nuns and their pupils laughed at the contorted pattern, but one sister determined to try a design of her own, which he had woven a rough texture in a zig-zag, serpentine design. Most of the nuns and their pupils laughed at the contorted pattern, but one sister determined to try a design of her own, which he had woven a rough texture in a zig-zag, serpentine design.

He was ragged and half starved, and looked more like a wizard than an ordinary human being. He carried with him a rug of shining primitive loom, on which he had woven a rough texture in a zig-zag, serpentine design. Most of the nuns and their pupils laughed at the contorted pattern, but one sister determined to try a design of her own, which he had woven a rough texture in a zig-zag, serpentine design. Most of the nuns and their pupils laughed at the contorted pattern, but one sister determined to try a design of her own, which he had woven a rough texture in a zig-zag, serpentine design.

If things could have gone on as they started the story would have ended here with "and they all lived happily ever after," but they didn't. In the year 1800 the Italian army invaded Perugia and destroyed the convent of the Derelitte. The nuns were scattered, the pupils returned to their homes, and the loom, broken and despoiled, was tossed away with the useless things the soldiers did not want.

Countess del Mayo and Count Rossi-Scotti heard this legend from the old wives of Umbria, and they had the old loom brought out from its hiding place. From the original they had new machines made, and with the help of Miss Gallenga, a young old English woman, who in her youth had worked at these looms, after many attempts and many failures, at last they succeeded in getting them to turn out the same waving lines as the original. Count Rossi-Scotti is at the head of the small weaving school which the Count and Countess have established in the Palazzo Marini, and so once more the beautiful carpets, with the strange flaming pattern, glow beneath the faces of the young weavers, intent on their work. Only women are employed at the looms. The weavers are all dyers in the neighborhood, while the silks come from Milan.

NO REST FOR THE WEARY.

Parson Johnson—Why weep for your departed husband, Mrs. Jackson? He has entered into rest. Widow Jackson—Entered into rest, parson, but I never shall ever rest. I have to look after my own daughter's piano practice. Think oh all de new leviners on harp he's got to listen to now.

NOVEL EXPERIMENTS.

ATTEMPT TO LIMIT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Work of a London Vestry—Every Household May in Time Become Its Own Bacteria Nursery.

With the praiseworthy intention of limiting the spread of infectious diseases, the Vestry of St. Pancras, London, has set up a bacteria breeding nursery.

To obtain occupants for its novel incubators, a small metal box and two circulars of instruction have been forwarded to each medical man in the district. The box contains two glass phials—one for diphtheritic germs and the other for those of typhoid. The first has a metal rod with a cotton wool brush fitted into the plug, and the second two slender glass tubes with a bulb in each.

When the medical practitioner comes across a case of suspected diphtheria he collects some of the patient's saliva by means of the rod brush, and forwards it to the bacteriological department of the vestry, where it is planted in a plot of prepared vaseline or glycerine so as to force the germs to bud and thus prove the character of the complaint.

When typhoid fever is suspected it is prescribed that the patient's finger shall receive a Turkish bath all at itself, so as to insure surgical cleanliness, and that the skin be pricked to allow of a drop or two of blood being drawn into the thin glass tubes. By capillary attraction the vestry guarantees to advise within twenty-four hours, excepting on Sundays and holidays, the exact nature of the disease.

DOCTORS NOT PLEASED.

As yet these germ tubes have not been distributed to other than medical men, but it is probable only a matter of time when they will be in every household. The advantages of such an arrangement should be invaluable. A citizen awaking in the morning after an annual clean sweep, need no longer be worried by his peculiar physical symptoms, and imagine that the swollen state of his head indicates imminent hydrocephalus. He with his brother in sorrow, who has dined as if there were no hereafter, may call at the vestry hall on his way to the toilet, leave a few drops of blood and drop in next morning to know whether he has typhoid, gastritis or housemaid's knee.

Any mixing up of the tubes at the vestry might lead to serious complications, and Mr. Dotage of eight years, might be informed that his blood contains germs of teething troubles, while Mrs. Youngwife might hear with horror that her year-old babe is suffering from alcoholic poisoning.

Several medical men of the district do not approve of the vestry's action, which, they say, will tend to reduce scientific study to the plane of automatic mechanics.

One practitioner writes to the London Daily Mail in the following half serious, half humorous vein: "The vestry is doing a very good thing, but it is to get a living in our overcrowded profession, but the fates are determined to drive us further. It is now announced that specimens of blood, saliva or any necessary secretion may be taken to the vestry hall, and the malady will be made known in twelve or four hours—after propagation of the specific bacteria by mechanical means."

Extend this principle and what becomes of the notes and prescriptions? Knowledge and skill in treatment will no longer be required, and the art of the physician will become lost in the investigations of the laboratory.

ALUMINUM CLOCK HANDS.

Substantial Advantages Attending Their Use on Big Clocks.

Aluminum is now used in making clock hands, for which it is an ideal material. The pointers of great clocks were formerly made of soft wood. For these were substituted pointers made of thin sheets of copper, a pointer being composed of two strips, which were cupped or hollowed, and then brought together edge to edge, with the rounded sides out, thus giving rigidity, as well as lightness. Aluminum pointers for big clocks are made in the same way, but they are far lighter and easier to balance.

It is not unusual, on large clocks in windows and elsewhere to see projecting from the base of the long pointer and in line with it a rod with a lead at the end, this rod being attached to the pointer by a ring. The rod and lead are a counterweight to the big pointer, which, without a counterweight, would, in its movement around the dial, draw unevenly upon the great clock, and often on big clocks indoors, this counterweight is placed inside the dial, out of sight, on the arbor.

The heavier the pointer the greater the weight required in the counterpoise; the greater the weight, the more friction on the arbor, and the more friction the greater power required to drive the clock. By the use of aluminum pointers these drawbacks are reduced to a minimum.

COMING DIVISION OF SOCIETY.

Probably by next February the world will all be divided into two great classes—those who are sorry they don't go to the Kaddis and those who are sorry they did.

A SAD BLOW.

Mr. Biffers-Bad pardon. Mr. Hammer, but can you tell me where my wife is seated? I can't find her. Mr. Hammer, a audienceeer—She has not been here to-day. Mr. Biffers, willly—My! My! She must be dead.

FELL INTO THE HABIT.

Crummer—Ministers are the worst of them. Why? They are for telling old stories in their speeches. They get so used to telling the old, old story that it comes natural to them.

Musie

We have been appointed sole agents for this district of the celebrated music house of

WHALEY ROYCE & CO. TORONTO.

And can furnish you with anything printed in the musical line on the very shortest notice and at publishers' prices.

We Can Quote You Astonishingly Low Prices on a First Class Piano.

New Presbyterian Book of Praise in stock.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1897

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

House to let. Apply to ROBINSON & HAMILTON.—ADVT.

THE TIMES from now until Jan. 1st, 1899 for \$1.50.

Forty people were killed by a land slide near Quebec on Tuesday.

A Regina restaurant owned by Mr. Clancy went up in smoke last Saturday.

Jas. Fleming, a Summerbury farmer, was killed in a runaway accident near Woleley last Saturday.

Last Sunday evening Rev. J. C. Cameron and Rev. T. Ferrier exchanged pulpits as an act of courtesy between the two congregations.

All kinds of fur goods may be obtained on short notice by leaving your measure with W. N. MITCHELL, the fashionable tailor.—ADVT.

During the winter months the Y. P. S. C. E. will hold their regular weekly prayer meeting at the close of the Sunday evening service, instead of Monday evening as formerly.

Commencing on Sunday, 28th Nov., and during the winter months the following change will be made in the Methodist fortnightly services: Canon, 11 a.m. Sunday; Boharn, 3 p.m. Sunday; Carmel, 1:30 Monday afternoon.

Geo. Sanders, who was convicted at the last assizes of the Supreme Court at Portage la Prairie of destroying ballot papers while acting as deputy returning officer in the last Dominion election, has been fined \$200.00 or in default, three months.

Mr. J. H. England, C.E., and family left for Winnipeg last Tuesday, after residing in Moose Jaw for several years. Mr. England found that this district was too limited a field for the practice of his profession, and thinks he will better himself by removing to the "Hub."

The following registered at the C.P.R. dining hall during the week: W. A. McKeown, Ed. Sait, A. H. Mason, E. A. Rees, E. L. Thomas, A. E. Shirley, T. W. Whitehead, B. Sanders, W. S. McFarlane, Jno. Dunlop, Winnipeg; Jas. H. Benson, P. F. Size, Dixie Watson, T. C. Johnstone, N. MacKenzie, Judge Richardson, Regina; P. J. Nolan, J. A. Cowan, Qu'Appelle; T. Keats, G. Duck, Harvey, N.D.

Mr. A. D. McLeod, formerly a member of the Moose Jaw public school staff, but now special travelling agent for the Great West Life Insurance Co., has been in town several days this week in the interests of his company. Mr. McLeod, like many others, has left the teaching profession for insurance work, as the latter offers greater income for enterprising young men. At least Mr. McLeod thinks so.

Rev. J. C. Cameron and Mr. Geo. Hyson returned home from attending the meeting of the Manitoba and North West Synod, which has jurisdiction over the district between Moose Jaw and Fort William. Mr. Cameron proposed a motion to the meeting in the interest of the railroad men in regard to unnecessary work on the Sabbath. The motion carried, and a special committee was appointed to confer with the C. P. R. authorities to see if anything could be done that would place the railroad men on an equal footing with his more fortunate brother in this regard. A regrettable feature of the meeting was the absence of Dr. Robertson who was prevented from attending through

Asst. Com. McLeese has returned from Skagway.

Winter has come to stay—so says the weather prophet.

Mr. Shannon, one of Regina's pioneer merchants, died yesterday after a short illness.

Mr. Lusk, photographer, will be at his studio for one week from Wednesday, 24th inst.

Walter Scott of Regina, is in town today, having returned from a visit to Medicine Hat.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis D'Avis have returned to Ottawa from the Washington conference.

The Moose Jaw curling rink is being flooded and in a short time man's chief end will be to curl to the T.

The tennis club's annual "At Home" given by the Hon. President, Mr. A. Smith, was a grand success.

The latest rumor is that Lieut. Governor Macintosh will resign on Jan. 1st, 1898, and will become editor of the Rossland Miner.

Don't forget the social this evening in the Methodist church. The Ladies' Aid are giving it and a good time is in store for all who attend.

Chas. Gatty, the old English pensioner who got drunk and lay out for a couple of nights at Qu'Appelle, has since died at the Winnipeg general hospital.

Greggs, who killed his father in a quarrel last summer, was found guilty of manslaughter at the Whitewood assizes last week and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Miss McLean returned from Charlotte-town, P. E. I. on Friday evening last after spending three months with friends. Miss McDougall accompanied her home and will remain in Moose Jaw for some months.

Mr. Sam McLeod of Prince Albert, has sold his saw mill property to Mr. Keith & Co. The purchase price has not been made public, but the *Advocate* says Mr. McLeod made a cool \$3,000 or \$4,000 clear on the transaction.

On Tuesday afternoon before Justices of the Peace W. C. Sanders and Jas. Stiemmon, Colin Smith, of Caron, was charged with stealing a halter from F. W. Green. He was found guilty and sentenced to one month in Regina gaol. Norman Mackenzie appeared for the defence and T. C. Johnstone for the Crown.

Sir Oliver Mowat bade farewell to active political life last Tuesday. He attended the last Cabinet meeting shortly after 4 o'clock and went to his office and bade farewell to the clerks who had assembled to say good-bye. He was sworn in as Lieut. Governor of Ontario yesterday. Hon. David Mills succeeds him in the Cabinet.

The Hockey and Skating Association is getting down to business, and the President, Mr. Con. Leary, hopes to be able to open the rink for the season early next month. At a meeting of the Committee Saturday evening it was decided to engage Mr. Louis Arnold as caretaker for the season. The rink is now being flooded and other improvements made for the comfort of the patrons.

At the regular weekly meeting of the R. T. of T. on Tuesday evening a most pleasant and profitable time was spent in social intercourse and parlor games. A short but interesting programme was also rendered. The regular business meeting for next week will be postponed on account of the late social which will be held on that night. Don't forget it as a grand time is expected.

Traffic Manager Kerr of the C. P. R., writes the President of the Edmonton Board of Trade to the following effect:—I have received instructions from the executive of this company, and from the executives of the Calgary and Edmonton and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. companies, to reduce our local passenger rates between Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and intermediate stations; on the C. E. line, Macleod and Edmonton and intermediate stations; on the Prince Albert line, Regina, Prince Albert and intermediate stations, down to four cents per mile. The reduction amounts to 20 per cent., a very substantial cut, which is a pleasing indication of better times. The new rate took effect on Saturday last.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

At Lumsden McNeice & Burrows' safe was robbed of \$600, money, belonging to the firm of Bready, Love & Tryon.

The Treasurer of the Buffalo Lake Anglican Church Building Fund desires to acknowledge with thanks receipt of \$3 per Mr. Leonard Moysey.

Sir Charles Tupper passed through from the west to Winnipeg on Friday evening last. Sir Charles advocates an all Canadian route to Yukon by way of Wrangle, Stickeen river and Teslin lake.

Dr. J. G. Calder, who left Medicine Hat some months ago to practice at Slocan City, B. C., returned last week with Mrs. Calder and family to the Hat, the citizens of which town are greatly pleased at his return.

In our last week's issue we inadvertently omitted the name of Mr. W. J. Nelson, who was elected Honorary President of the Moose Jaw Hockey and Skating Association. Mr. Nelson took a great interest in "the boys" and they have not forgotten him.

The Army's special week of Self Denial, now an annual institution wherever the Salvation Flag is hoisted, will be held throughout this Territory, from November 20th to November 28th. All who recognize the work which this organization is doing, both for the spiritual and social well being of mankind, are asked to co-operate. Contributions for the effort are received by the local officers or sent direct to Field Commissioner Eva Booth, at the Toronto headquarters.

Thanksgiving Services.

The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Congregations will unite in a Thanksgiving service to be held in the Presbyterian church on Thanksgiving morning (Thursday, Nov. 25th) at 11 a.m. sharp. Short addresses will be delivered by the pastor of each of the congregations and a thanksgiving offering will be asked for, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Medicine Hat hospital.

The church of St. John the Baptist will hold its annual Thanksgiving service in the church at 11 o'clock in the morning, and the annual Thanksgiving supper will be held in the Town Hall, commencing at 8:30 in the evening. We understand that the ladies of the guild and congregation are busily engaged preparing for the occasion. Supper will be served from 5:30 to 8 o'clock, after which a musical programme will be given by some of the best local talent.

On the evening of Thanksgiving Day the members of the Baptist Church will hold a public service. Mr. Sweet will deliver a lecture on Adoniram Judson. An offering in aid of Foreign Missions will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

Thanksgiving day being a public holiday all the stores in Moose Jaw will be closed. The farmers will do well to bear this in mind.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, gave out a statement a few days ago dealing with the subject of tuberculosis. The first case on the Central Experimental Farm was in July, 1891, when it was discovered in a Jersey cow which died after calving. Following this seven cows and one bull were slaughtered between July 18, 1891, and May 18, 1892. After continued testing with tuberculin, all the animals affected were slaughtered with the exception of five young heifers preserved for experiments. They were kept for two years and curative treatment showing no good results they were slaughtered. The present outbreak, he thinks, comes not from contagion with the former herd, but with animals brought in from outside farmers without being tested. The enquiry shows two particular cows to have had the disease for at least four years. That the disease should have so spread in light airy stables such as those on the farm is a striking object lesson to farmers and should lead them to apply the test to every individual among their flocks. Thoroughbred Guernseys recently purchased in the States for farms here are found to be quite free from the disease. In a recent purchase of cattle for the Nappan Experimental Farm the test was applied and the same will now be done in the west till the Government herds are rid of this disease. Ten of the animals now affected will be reserved for experiment and sent down to Montreal where Dr. Adam, of McGill University, will conduct an investigation with the milk of these cows. The milk will also be fed to cats, pigs, etc., and the latter afterwards killed to see what effect it has had. Another attempt will be made to apply curative methods in the treatment of the disease. This plan will involve a considerable outlay, but is considered necessary in the interest of public health, as by it and facts can be worked out and laid before our people. One of five cows, now tested on the farm, six cows were slaughtered, and only three diseased animals, it is noticed, are younger than three years.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Officers Held Yesterday at Regina—Points Discussed.

Yesterday (Wednesday Nov. 10th), a meeting was held at Regina of the officers and directors of the North-West Dairy Association. President Hopkins (Moose Jaw) presided. There were present also Mr. Wm. Watson (Moose Jaw), Bell (Qu'Appelle), Dickon (Indian Head), Angus McKay of the Experimental Farm, and some Members of Assembly.

Mr. Wm. Trant was appointed secretary vice Mr. Jowett.

It was resolved to request the newspapers to announce that the pamphlets issued, containing the reports of past meetings, as well as the meetings held in various districts in the country last year—which pamphlet, containing as it does many practical addresses, and reports of discussions, is very valuable—may be had by application to the secretary.

Mr. Page (Cannington) addressed the meeting, advising that the Association should procure the affiliation of all the Creamery and Cheese companies, with a view to having a representative delegate from each meet to further the dairy interests by comparing notes on methods of doing business—regarding milk routes, disposal of product, etc.

Mr. McDonald (Fort Qu'Appelle), addressed the meeting in the same line, supporting Mr. Page's suggestions.

It was subsequently resolved on motion of Messrs Watson and Bell, that the Territory be divided into two parts, east and west, from a line between Moose Jaw and Maple Creek, and that a meeting be held at a central point in each division, and that all existing Creameries, Cheese factories, Collecting stations and Agricultural Societies where no Association has been formed, be requested to appoint a delegate to attend and discuss matters of general interest to dairying. The dates and places for the meetings were fixed at Regina, for the east division, on 7th Dec., and at Calgary for the west 14th Dec.—*Leader*.

According to the *Free Press*, Mr. J. Lindsay, of the Massey-Harris Co., has purchased sixty three lots in Wahgonia and will erect a large number of dwelling houses on the property.

ITCHING CRAWLING STINGING

SKIN DISEASES RELIEVED BY ONE APPLICATION OF

Dr. Agnew's Ointment, 35 CENTS.

Mr. James Gaston, merchant Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes:—For nine years I have been disfigured with itchy on hands and face. But at last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. My skin is now smooth and soft and free from every blotch. The first application gave relief.—30.

Just Arrived!



McClary's Stoves and Ranges. BEST ON THE MARKET.

All the latest styles and modern improvements. Purchase your stoves where you can see what you buy.

G. K. SMITH.

Agent for Jaque's Ventilated Closet.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in

Lumber and Building Material

New . Fall . Goods

IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS.

CALL EARLY AND HAVE FIRST CHOICE.

R. L. Slater, Fashionable Clothier.

Look Out for Bargains

NEW . FALL . GOODS .

WHO WILL BE FIRST?

Pouring in Upon Us Daily.

To-day...

WE COMMENCE SELLING AT

...COST.

All odd lines in the shape of Groceries, Tinware, Hardware, Ready Mixed Paints, Crockery, etc., etc. Now is your chance to get good goods cheap. Call and inspect the lines we are offering. It will cost you nothing to look around. We will be pleased to see you. We would also like to draw your attention to the fact that we have placed in stock a special line of choice teas, direct import order from Ceylon. Such values were never offered in Moose Jaw before. We believe in selling good teas. A few cents is nothing compared with quality. Special prices to purchasers requiring 10 lbs. and upwards. Our Leader—3 lbs. for \$1.00. Try a dollar's worth and be your own critic.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

COAL

Use Canadian Anthracite Coal.

(Cheapest and most Economical)

Lump & Stove, . . . \$9.00

" " (1/2 ton) . . . \$5.00

Nut \$8.00

(Special Prices for Car Lots.)

Orders left with Mr. George Sharpe (McDougall's Lumber Office) will receive prompt attention.

TERMS SPOT CASH. R. BEARD, Agent.

TO LET.

A comfortable five-room dwelling house to let. Terms: \$7.00 per month. Apply to J. H. GRAYSON.

SHORTHAND.

Isaac Pitman's system taught by correspondence. New method of teaching. Success guaranteed. Terms moderate. Nature's own writing. Anyone can learn by our method of teaching. Eighteen years experience. Write for terms to REGINA SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, Regina. 18th.

LOST \$229.00

Lost on Saturday, October 20th, 1897, on road from residence or in Moose Jaw, a pocket book containing \$229.00, in bank notes (forty five \$5 bills and four \$1 bills). A suitable reward will be given to the party returning it to the owner or leaving it with E. A. Baker & Co. CHAS. F. ERON, Moose Jaw. 1821p.

Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits,

single or double breasted style, pea jackets and overcoats, we would ask to see our stock before buying or sending away. We contemplate to meet your wants and to satisfy you if it is at all within our power. We have never been able to offer such values in Shirts and Underwear as we are showing this fall. See our men's fine, all wool, plain and ribbed underwear at \$1.25 a suit. Just opened, right from the manufacturers, 3000 pair men's gloves and mitts, ranging from 25c a pair up.

M. J. MacLEOD.

The Flour Here.

The car of celebrated Stonewall Flour has arrived and is now for sale at my residence. Bear this in mind when purchasing your winter supply. The article is equal to the best on the market, and the price? Well, good honest value for your money and don't you forget it.

Robert Burnett.

Apples! Apples!

Call and Get Your Apples at Once. Prices Low.

PEARS.

40 lb Box.—Price \$2.70.

Thomas Healey.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1	\$ 75
" No. 2	72
Oats	35
Potatoes (new)	55
Apples (green) per lb.	05
Onions, per lb.	05
Cheese	10
Bacon	11
Lard	12 1/2
Butter	20